SOLID COUNTRY BANKERS.

THE WAY THEY AND THEIR INSTI-TUTIONS GROW UP.

Usual Ferm of Starting the First Bank in a Small Town-Office Generally in Part of a Store-Some Southern Experiences-Conversations at the Window.

The man who begins his career carrying around drafts for a bank in a big city and becomes gray-headed or bald-headed at 40 from orking ten or twelve hours a day as eashler knows little about the life of a country banker, unless he happens to run into one of these institutions while on a vacation trip. Newadays many of the banks in the larger villages have 'put on airs" and put up buildings of brick and stone with plate-glass windows, steam heat, and gorgeously decorated railings and counters, while the President and cashier sit in their leather-seated. awing-back chairs. But the company which has such a home constructed out of the surplus may not be half as solid financially as the little enc-story affair across the way, where a part of a store has been fitted up with an old-fashloned safe and cast-fron railings, and where one man acts as cashier and bookkeeper and runs about town at the noon hour to collect drafts.

One can find the old-fashioned banks in many of the smaller towns yet, and some of them are a study to the city people accustomed to stand in rows before the teller's window and to draw out money or have their accounts credited at the rate of a thousand dollars a minute. A great many of the country banks are formed in this way: Half a dozen merchants happen to get together, perhaps after church on Sunday, or down at the village hotel, with a lawyer or so, possibly a doctor and occasionally some of the factory people. the town has any such industry. The talk turns from politics, the weather and the crops to business, then some says the town is big enough to have a bank; that there is no reason for going ten miles over to Smithtown and giving all the business into this place, and some asks the lawyer to explain the legal proceedlugs necessary to get up an account. They figure on how much stock Peter Jones will take, how much stock John Smith will take, and some one says that he believes Old Man Brown, who does most of the "note shaving" can be induced to put a little money into the concern if he sees 10 per cent, profit in it.

A committee goes to see Brown, who is generally the closest and richest man in town. while the lawyer draws up formation papers with the understanding that he is to be the bank attorney. In a day or two the bank is one of the topics of conversation around the stove of every store in the town and at all the cross roads for a dozen miles around. Old Man Brown puts his name down for a dozen shares and everybody says it must be a good thing. In this way the bank is formed. Part of one of the stores is rented, fenced around with an iron railing with a hole for receiving and paying out money, and business begins usually with one man. It is a rare thing if the bank does not earn a dividend of 6 per cent, at least during the first year, but the shrewd farmers and tradespeople save this up for a "rainy day" when money is scarce and a surplus fund may come in handy in case of a run." The new building may come a little later, but there is no burry about it just yet.

The agents for burgiar-proof vaults and safes and a bundred other contrivances swarm into the town and leave without getting an order, and things go on smoothly until after a few years it is announced at the annual meeting that the capitel stock had better be doubled, as business has increased so that it is necessary. The books often show a surplus as large as the capital. And so it goes until the little group of merchants and farmers, the manufacturer and the lawyer, possibly the town doctor, find their shares can be sold at double what they paid for them. When the cashier goes to the city he is surprised at the deference with which the President of the corresponding bank addresses him. He may not be aware that this institution with all its elegance and massiveness, as far as the offices and building massiveness, as far as the offices and building are concerned, his really less money on its surplus account than his own modest concern.

Down in the Southern States one cashes his checks at many enrious coarks. In a little handet in Georgia, not many miles from Atlanta, they started a bank in a greery store. The concern had no safe to begin with, and the storekeeper put his cash into a the cracker box, which was fastened with a padiock. At night one of the clerks siert in the rear of the store, and this was considered a sufficient grand. When the bank was formed the store, and this was considered a sufficient grand. When the bank was formed the store, and this was considered a sufficiently protected, and an arrangement was made to use the vault in the new Town Hai, At the close of business every day the tin lox was locked, put on one of the wheelbarrows of which a stock was kept for safe in the store and trundled by a big

er bank was formed a few years ago in Another bank was formed a few years ago in ne of the Southern towns, and to economize art of a store was also rented. Here, however, it was thought that some kind of a provertion ought to be put up as a sateguard and a give more dignity to the institution. The fustees of one of the churches had decided to make improvements and pulled down the old on fence which surrounded the churchyard, twas one of the old-style cast-iron indict intosures, with a gate fastened by a lock operated y a big brass key. The bank company bought nough of this fence, including the gate, to It was one of the old-style cust-from picket inlosures, with agate fastened by a back operated
by a big brass key. The bank company bought
mough of this fence, including the gate, to
make the necessary protection. The cashler
and clerks lock the gate benind them on entering and hang the key up on a nail. Whenever
my one wishes to get out the gate is unfastmed and the key passed back over the fence
of that the gate may be kent locked at all times,
a siddition to this protection, however, a losatel rifle is in one owner where it can be picked
up any moment in case of trouble.

As a rule, however, most of the "store
sanks," If they can be called such are fairly
well protected, except from the attacks of exberts. One or two store buildings can generally be found built substantially of brick,
and it is an easy matter to partition off one end
with the same material. The roof is covgred with sheet from and some kind of
a safe is provided for beginning busiasse, while later a steel-lined vanit may
be added. Most of the banks, however,
with its wire network on the top and basker
with its wire network on the top and basker
with the how blacks mith puts a row of
mit-inch iron bars across the windows on the
outside, which give the place the appearance
of a back-up. This work is not costly, but if
t is done thoroughly makes the bank has safe
to man a brilding which costs from \$10,000
o \$50,000.

It is done thereughly makes the bank as safe as many a building which coals from \$40,000 to \$5,0000.

The old provech that "appearances are very deceifful is tracin the life of a country bunker, for the "heaviest" customers are those who wear the shabblest coats, if they wan any goats at all. They drift in one or two at a time and have a social char with the man behind the window, for they knew that this is one of the best pincesto get the news of the vienity. After a white they get around to business and out comes the packetback. This is very frequently a shot bag, as these pouches made of heavy canvas and sewed with waxelends are an excellent thing for carrying bills and papers. The money is rolled in a wad in the bottom of the bag, and then the long it ciff is made into another roll and tiest with the drawing string. Placed in the trousers packet, which may be a loot deep, the cash is as secure as if in a steel lear. The farmer unrolls the bug, takes out the roll, in tens, fives and ones mixed together, with perhaps two or three promissors notes, smooths the mass out on his knee, and, putting his thumb in his mouth to moisten the end, he carefully counts it out, although he has possibly done the same thing three or four times within the last twenty-four hours. Then he gives it into the window, and always aske the clerk how much it is. If he has made a mistake and its short in the amount he knows the bank man will probably give the correct figure, and he may be in flow or ten dollars. In nine cases out of ten he never tells the amount himself.

The bills are sorted and examined. The clerk looks at the back of the notes to see if they are indorsed properly and then enters them upon the big book and the farmer's book, the latter watching every motion he makes.

the farmer bitches up his trousers and shuffles out to his team to drive homeward, letting the horses or mules jog along by themselves, while he carefully goes over the list of fleures in the book to make sure that no mistake has been male. The variety of bills and specie which come over the counters of the small country bank is something wonderful. Some of the depositors do not come to town for a month at a time, and accummulate all kinds of wealth from conperpennies to the old 10 and 25 eent "shipplaster." They seidom deposit anything larger than a \$10 bill in currency, and the bulk of their money is in ones and twos. As many who raise chickens and garden truck bring it to the country store, sell it at the market price, and take the cash, instead of greeries, to deposit in the bank, the storekeeper generally gets off "all his coppers and nickels in this way, and the hank offers are compelled to receive them. A large quantity of this kind of currency is expressed annually from banks of this kind. Here is a fair sample of a conversation which the country bank clerk indulges in as a part of his gaily duties:

"Mornin' George."

"Mornin' George."

"Mornin' Mi. Jenkins: how's crops up at the torners?

"Well, I calkalate wheat will average about the case of the blind, a soldiers' orphans' home and an industrial home for the blind, a

"Well, I calkalate wheat will average about thirty bushels to the acre. Oats is fair, but it's been pretty dry even for corn; don't know what we will do without we git some rain

Sorry to hear that. How's Preacher Williams?"

"He's gradually failin". Guess the old man's held his last service at the Corners. We've got Dr. Jackson's son there now. Seems to be a smart young feller. You know he graduated from the Cicero Academy. Funny he never wanted to study medicine when he had such a chance to git his father's practice."

"Well. Mr. Williams is along in years anyway. He was real feeble the tast time he preached here in the Methodist church."

"Yes, that's so. He's been up at o'r riace twenty years last spring. You know he christened my oldest daughter and Bob; that's my second son that is elerking in Rushville."

"Is Bob over at Rushville? I thought he was going to take up farming." orry to hear that. How's Preacher Wil-

"Is Bob over at Rushville? I thought he was going to take up farming."

No, he likes the store best. You needn't say anything, but I am going to buy him a little interest next soring if he keeps on as steady as he is now. I've got a note that come from Bill Parker for that ten-aere wood lot. I sold it to him last week. I suppose he's good for it, ain't he?"

"He's all right. Bill's good here for a thought

nim last week. I suppose he's good for it, ain't he?"

"He's all right. Bill's good here for a thousand. Is that the lot down in the valley with the chestnuts on it? Ought to be worth \$150 easily, I should think."

"Yes, that's the place; but I got more'n that. I calkalate I rake an even \$50, for I sold it for \$200. You can just put it on my account. No. I don't need any of the cash to-day. I expect to bring in a lot of potatoes next week. I see by the city paper that they'll be apt to fetch 50 cents a bushel in a few days, Good-by; come up and hear young Jackson next Sunday and stop over to dinner. The girs will be real glad to see you."

THE MAGICIAN'S UNTAUGHT TRICK. Surprise for the Capitalist Who Expected

to Surprise His Guests. "Hurry up, young man, and state your business," said the capitalist, frowning over the gold rims of his glasses. "This is my busy

You'll find my business stated on my card," replied the well-dressed young man, with a confident smile.

The capitalist ran his finger up and down over a row of eards on which were written the names of persons in the antercom who were waiting to consult him.

"Is your card here, sir?" he asked. No. sir." was the serene reply.

"Well, what do you mean by coming in here and tritling with me in this way?" 'I came on business, sir."

What business?" "My card will explain that." "Where is your card?"

"In that drawer, sir," said the young man, pointing to a compartment in the desk, marked

private 'What are you-a lunatic?" asked the capitalist, thinking of Russell Sage and his expe-

rience with the dynamite crank, and ooking hastily around the office for a means of escape. National Intelligencer," replied the young "What-what d'you say?" gasped the now

alarmed man of business. Na-tion-al -In-tel-li-gen-cer -- Roundtheruggedrocktheraggedrascalran."

W-w-wha-at do you m-m-mean?" stammered the capitalist. Oh, that's gazabooese."

"Gazabooese?" "Yes, of course; the lingo that they use up o Believne to find out if a fellow's crazy. "I don't think I quite comprehend," said the

"Why, the doctors use those words as a crazy est. If the patient can rattle the words off without mixing the r's and l's, he's all right If he's a little off, he'll get his tongue tangled up in a half hitch."

The question was natural enough, for Mr. Lejoir, who was about to go, wised his brow with a large silk handkershief and then dropped the handkershief into his hat. As he did so he turned the inside of his hat toward the capitalist, but the hat was empty.

"I will teach you the trick for \$2."

A clerk entered and handed the capitalist a message. The capitalist read it, frowned and then looked at the mysterious hat.

"Tell Mr. Boker that I can't see him at present."

But he says that it is a matter of immediate But he says that it is a matter of immediate interest," insisted the clerk.

I can't see him at present," said the capitalist, testily.

The clerk howed and left the office,

Now for the trick," said the capitalist. "Do you absolutely guarantee that I can do it?"

"All right, here's the money." "All right, here's the money."
The conjurer proceeded to initiate the capitalist into the mysteries of the trick, and the capitalist began to practice it.

"Pshmy!" said the business man. "that's too simple for anything."

"That's the beauty of all my tricks—they're simple. Here's another. Take that cane in both hands."

both hands."
The capitalist grasped the cane firmly. The conjurer tapped it a few times with a brass ring, and, prestol the ring was whirling round the cane, having encircled it in a most inex-

the came, having encircled it in a most inexplication way.

"How much?" asked the business man.

"Five dollars, sir."

In about the minutes the capitalist knew all about the ring and came trick, and then the magician showed him how to pull underwear from a stovepipe hat; how to make a dollar dance all over the floor as if it were alive; how to make a dozen other astonishing feats of legerdemain. It took four hours for the conjurer to teach the capitalist all the tricks he knew, and the bill was considerably over \$100. Meanwhile, there was a very angry crowd of business men in the anterior, but that has nothing to do with this story. The capitalist, however, left his office by a side door.

ory. The capitalist however, left his one mistic door. That evening the capitalist exhibited some that evening the capitalist exhibited and he had

by a side door.

That evening the capitalist exhibited some of the new tricks to the chibiten and he had the youngsters spellbound. Each day he practiced the tricks until he became as proficient as the professor himself. Then he concluded to give a performance. So he sent invitations to the lawyer, the merchant, the banker and the doctor. He had everything ready for a bewildering entertainment. The paraphernalia were all arranged, the lights were regulated so as to assist the performer and everything was in apple-pie order by 8 o'clock.

The guests were all there at the appointed hour, and after a few minutes of conventional conversation the capitalist was aware that the lawyer was doing a very extractinary card trick, one that he himself bad part Leboir \$2 to teach him. When it was fluished there was no appliance, and the banker was up in a flash with a better one. No one seemed much astonished, and then the doctor and the merchant, in different parts of the room, began doing tricks with a hat and handkerchief, and each dol exactly the same trick at exactly the same time. Then the lawyer did the ring and cane trick.

Oh, that's nothing; anybody can do that," came in a general chorus.

The doctor made a coin dance over the carpet like a dranken mud turbs reying to waity, but no one paid any attention to it. The merchant was pulling amounted so of anderwear from a stovepine hat, and the lawyer was producing eggs from ahandker-bief. Each guest was trying a new and better trick. By 11 e clock their reperiors was evanasted, and the host had not had an opportunity to show his skill at a single trick.

How tunny: Fapa's been practicing those How funny: Papa's been practicing those tricks all day," a young daughter of the capitalist said, heartlessiy.

home and an industrial home for the blind, a soldiers' home and a home for fallen women, a State university, a normal school and an agricultural college. Each one of these was under the management of a separate toard until last July, when all but the educational institutions and the home for fallen women were placed

under the absolute control of a board composed of three men. Many abuses had grown up under the old ystem. Each institution was obliged to mainain a more or less formidable lobby during the sessions of the Legislature in order to secure satisfactory appropriations. One winter the Regents of the State University spent \$1,000 in this way, and there was always a suspicion that the trustees of the institutions were finding ways to divert the funds of the institutions from their proper channels. For the most part these suspicions were not based on facts, but the loose manner of doing business left the Institution management open to such suspicions and to severe criticism for extravagance. The trustees knew but very little about what the institutions were doing. They met once in three months and the most they did was to approve what the superintendents had ione or proposed to do. The expenditure of funds was, in most of the institutions, almost exclusively in the hands of the superintendent. He bought what he pleased and where he pleased and the trustees interfered with him very little. It was exceptional for an institution to buy anything on competitive bids and many thousands of dollars' worth of goods were bought at retail in the towns where the

The office of "resident trustee" of one of the arge institutions came to be regarded as exceedingly valuable. This officer and the superintendent were always in harmony. patronnee of the institutions became to some extent political plunder, and the trustees found places for their friends and relatives, some of whom were incompetent. The cost of the care of the State's unfortunates increased and as the political influence of the "institution combine" grew, it was able to secure larger appropriations from the Legislature. It began to result in a State debt, as the appropriations overran the estimated allowance and exceeded the revenue provided.

Finally, as the outcome of a controversy with the trustees of the Soldiers' Home, Senator Carney of Marshalltown started an investigation of the State institutions. At first he intended it to apply only to the Soldiers' Home. but it was made to include all the institutions. The Legislature created a committee, of which Senator Thomas D. Healy of Fort Dodge was the Chairman, which spent several months in making a thorough examination into all the affairs of each institution. The committee found plenty to report on. Its report was made to the Legislature in 1808. It was a strong arraignment of the trustee system for its utter want of business principles and its liability to corruption. The report stated some of the worst abuses in language that left no doubt as to its meaning. showing favoritism, reckless extravagance, absence of records of transactions or any check upon those who handled the State's property or who bought or handled supplies of all kinds. This report, which was long and full of extracts from testimony proving all the charges that had ever been made against the trustee system, recommended the adoption of the board of control system, having one board to manage all the institutions except the educational ones. One member of the committee, Frank F. Merriam, now Auditor of the State,

reitef.

"And you took that method to prove your samity?" he said.

"Just it," said the young man.

"But about your card?" ventured the capitalists, all the deput was strong enough to carry be made for reform in institution management became universal in the State. The only questions are the same universal in the state. The only question was whether or not the proposed plan was allowed to take this class of the wishes a particular of the superintends, or of the strong enough to carry be printends, and the superintends and friends, or of the strong enough to carry be printends, and the superintends are the printends of the wishes a point of the superintends, or of the strong enough to carry be printends of the strong enough to carry be printends of the strong enough to carry be printends or the state. The state is a superintend of the state of the stat The captured the c

States where laws somewhat samilar are being tried were visited by these two Senators. Senator Healy spent two weeks in Albany, and when he returned he drafted the bill which is substantially the present floard of Control law, modelled after the New York law.

The lowal law is more comprehensive than the New York law, because it covers more institutions and of a more varied character, but it is the same system in the main, and to this fact is attributed the success it has attained. A very active and determined minority developed in the Schatte, where the bill was first trought up, and it was under discussion there for more than three weeks. Every section, every line, was subjected to the most searching criticism, and when the bill finally emerged, with a good majority, it was shorn of all that could be shown to be objectionable or not applicable to the conditions in this State. Yet so carefully had it been prepared by its author that it was but liftle changed from the first draft. The House attached a provision for the partial supervision of the checational institutions and passed the bill in less than an hour, tow Shaw, though doubting the expediency of the new system in many ways, approved the bill, and by publication it became a law at once, so the board could be appointed and begin its preparations for the work.

The Governor appoints the three members of the board for terms of six years each the first appointments being for two, four and six years, and seah receives \$3,000 a year salary. His first appointments were William Larrabee, former tovernor, Chairman, for two years. L. G. Rome, Democrat, former Judge of the Supreme Court four years, and John Cownie, one of the most prominent farmers in the State, for six years. The nominalitous were confirmed promptly by the Senate, and the board began inmediately to prepare its system of control and records, assuming charge of all the institutions under its jurisdiction day I, less,

The loward for the power of summon whenses. A member of the board or its secretar

larrabee says that very few changes will be necessary and these not important.

"The men who made the law builded better than they knew," he said. "They followed the New York haw so closely, and that has been so well true, that they made very few mistakes."

Low, Larrabee was one of those who doubted the practicability of the Board of Control system, and he has been convinced by its operation that it is a good thing, as long as it is not hands of the right kind of men, who will not almost its powers.

The law requires the beard to hold quarterly conferences with the superintendents of all the institutions for the exchange of id has in regard to institution management and the suggestion of institution management and the suggestion of institution management and the discussion of scientific questions of mutual interest. Two of these conferences have been held and reports of the papers and discussions published. They have been very profitable for all concerned. The superintendents are also

ealled to Des Moines to assist in awarding the contracts for supplies and making known their MR. THOMSON'S FIRST STEP. large bodies of troops along military railways contracts for supplies and making known their MR. THOMSON'S FIRST STEP.

various needs.
The buying is all on the competitive centrace system, under the direct supervision of the board. The superintendents are required formula estimates of what they will require for three months, and bids are asked for furnish three months, and bids are asked for furnishing these supplies. Samples are sent to the office of the board and the contracts are awarded by the board. This has resulted in a great saving in the cost of all the goods purchased. The board buys directly of the manufacturers and for each, and gets the very lowest prices that can be quoted to any concern, for the purchases are in very large quantities and there is no expense of collection. The board buys supplies in bulk and divides among the institutions wherever it can be done advantageously, preferring to buy all of one kind of goods of one concern. Though the last Legislature reduced the per capita surport allowance of all the institutions from 10 to 15 per cent, and prices of many food products have since advanced, the board has been able to furnish better fare, improve the service in many ways and at the same time acservice in many ways and at the same time ac-cumulate a surplus of about \$100,000, repre-senting a saving of about that amount as com-jared with the trustee system, when every do-lar was used and funds were often overit. Every institution is required to submit dietary to the board, and it must be abundadietary to the board, and it must be abundant wholesome, of the best quality and caths proper variety. This question has received the most careful consideration of the board and the able specialists whare at the head of the institutions, and the ratients and inmates have expressed their appreciation of the improvement made possible better lawing. Salaries have been greatly reduced in the arity all the grades of employed.

er buying. Salaries have been el in thearly all the grades o

ciation of the improvement made possible by better fouring. Subaries have been greatly reduced in a hearly all the grades of employment, and numerous unnecessary employees have been cut off. The beard plans to divide the \$12 a month allowed for the support of the insane into three funds of equal parts, for clothing, food and miscellaneous expenses.

The board has devised a system of bookkeeping that makes it necessary for all supplies to be absolutely accounted for. Every person who handles supplies has to give a receipt for what he gets, and has to show what was done with it. The board can tell by its records in its office just what any institution has on hand or should have. Officers or employees are not allowed to take articles for their own use from the institution supplies, even by paying for them, unless they are of the class listed as a part of their companisation. The inmates are to have as good lare as the officers or employees, unless the latter see it to pay for extras out of their own pockets. They used to take out the choice, cuts of meat for their own use, paying therefor the cost of the whole carcass per pound, leaving the undestrable parts for the humates. All such things as this are absolutely prohibited. No officer or employee of the board or of any institution is allowed to receive a gift in any way from any concern that sells goods to an institution. It used to be the custom for firms that got good contracts from institutions to remember the officers in a substantial way at Christmastime, if not in other ways, and to send presents for all the inmates. This is no more.

All the superintendents appoint all their assistants, officers and employees and the board has nothing to say about it, and it is a miscle-mennor for any member of the beard or officer thereof to attempt to influence the superintendents in any way in the selection of employees are assistants. The snarkers and number of these employees and assistants are fixed by the board.

ber of these employees and assistants are fixed by the board.

Folities has not been permitted to enter the institutions. The law makes it an offence punishable by removal from office for any member or officer of the floard of Control or any officer or employee of an institution to directly or indirectly attempt to influence oth-er officers or employees of the State to adopt his political views or to favor any candidate for office, or who shall in any manner contrib-ute maney or any other valuable thing for election purposes. This provision has been entirely effective.

The reforms instituted by the Board of Con-trolars numerous, and new ones are constantly being begin. All the officers and employees

The reforms instituted by the Board of Control are numerous, and new ones are constantly being begin. All the officers and employees will be uniformed July 1, 1850. The chief benefit of the system, however, has been the introduction of business methods in all the institutions, the deing away with every form of favoritism, and the general improvement in the service rendered by the employees, besides the enormous saying in cost of management, while the quality has been raised all around. The results already manifesting themselves, the high standing of the men composing the board, and the testimony of the superintendents themselves as to improvements over the old system, have convined many of those who

old system, have convinced many of those who at this opposed the introduction of the system, and it is firmly established in Jowa.

The care of the Insane is the problem that will next be discussed in the State, and there is some danger that Iowa may have to pass through an exterience somewhat similar to that of New York. Several counties have built large asylums for the care of their incurable insane and are demanding their return from the State hospitials asserting they can be cored. isane and are demanding their return from he State hospitals, asserting they can be cared or cheaper and just as well in the county ouses. The Board of Control has re-ised to give up these heane persons to omity care without the approval of the ommissioners of Insanty, the relatives of he nation and the superintendent of the hos-ital where the nation how is. Herotofice unities have senged the return of

ospitals and the county asylums. The projem will be discussed by the next Legislature.

THE FIGHTING CHELSEA DISTRICT. Bitter Political Controversies That Mark a Placid Part of the Town.

The most recent revolt of a political faction against established political leadership is in the Ninth Assembly district in which the party friends of former Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan are rallying to his support in Tamnany and in which the opponents of Mr. Sheehan's further leadership, or Crokerites as they are sometimes called, are organizing to overthrow him. It is rather posuliar that the the starting point of the first formidable revolt. there has ever been against the political leader ship of Mr. Croker since fourteen years ago he stepped into the shoes of John Kelly. But though Chelsea, quiet, ancient, rural, placid Chelsea, with its air of gentuity, even in decay, its parks and terraces, wrought from railings, dormer windows, arched doorways, and carved balustrades, might seem to be little suited for political brawls and controversies, it has been the most serious controversies which have beset the political parties and threatened their

set the political parties and threatened their integrity, as the Croker-Sheehan controversy does that of Tammany to-day.

Exerybody on the west side of town is familiar with the long, bitter and fluctuating struggle between the Wickel Gibbs, now Republican National Committeeman from New York State, and Cowie, "the fish man, since decased. In this contest, which extended over a period of nearly ten years Senator either first gained positical distinct on and much of his national fame. The end of it was that the two antispositions are a significant each other for the dist gained pointent distinct on and much of his national fame. The end of it was that the two antinents rao against eich other for the same office, that of member of Assembly, both same office, that of member of Assembly, both turning on the Ecquillean ticker, and the Democratic monimes went off with the prize and the district has been flemescratic ever since. But long before the Gibbs dowle constructed for many years, which involved ultimately neighboring districts and led to some serious results. The rival basiers in the Chelsea fight in Tamonary were ex-Aderman James Barker, one of whose destinctions is that he was the last person to employ, in an unordical capacity. Within a basic property mow find of Police, and litchard hangan, a decrease at that person who asserted the right to lead the Tamonary forces in the Nathalstrict, then the Tamonary forces in the fall was decided at hemisparters in layer of flarker, and the name of rangent was left of the Tamonary Hall took of the same office. The laght the Tamonary Hall took of the same office. The laght the same office Tamonary Hall took of the delegates from other distincts, broke with courage was disregard of political conventions where the leads of the tamonary leaders, and the other of the city tamonary leaders, and the other of tamonary of the contract of the faminary leaders, and the other of the other of the tamonary leaders, and the other of the city tamonary leaders, and the other of the city and the other of the city of the deciders of the tamonary leaders, and the other of the city and the city of the city of the decider of the tamonary leaders of the city.

COL. SCOTT'S WAY OF MAKING A

MAN OUT OF A BOY. Apprenticeship in the Car Shops of the Late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad -Story of His Rise Told in Reply to a Request for Advice as to a Son's Training.

"Thomson, what shall I do with my boy?" The question was asked of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shortly before his death by an old friend, a rich man. reply. "A private secretary or an employer of

private secretaries?" "I do not know yet," said the millionaire, "but I mean to give him every chance." Then, with a laugh, "I would like him to succeed in the world as you have succeeded, to win the power, the influence, the emoluments that are yours. You were the son of a father well supplied with the good things of this world and your youth was passed among surroundings of case and refinement. All that didn't keep you from reaching the top. Why can't he?"

Thomas A. Scott became general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Ballroad, with offices at Altoona, that my mother went to him, as an old friend of our family, and asked him, What shall I do with my boy Frank? This was in the summer of 1858, and I had just passed my seventeenth birthday. I had recently been graduated at Franklin College, and thought I knew as much as most college graduates think they know. Yet I had the greatest confidence in my mother's judgment. The sweetness of her disposition and the excellence of her good sense rendered me, the youngest of her children, especially devoted to her. I did not know that she had formed any plans for me to pursue the profession of my father, who was a Judge, and I had no special desire to be a lawyer, although the honor in which he was held in all western Penneylvania and the dignity of his rosition in the community in which I'was brought up did not fall to inspire me with a high admiration for such a position in life. To my mother's question Mr. Sectt's reply was: 'If you want to make a man of Frank apprentice him in our car shops here in Altoona for the full term of three cears, with the same hours, the same work and the same wages that every other apprentice

there has.' "That is just the thing,' said my mother, Although neither she nor I realized just what that three years' apprenticeship meant, Mr. Scottunguestionably knew, and had my mother known. I am sure her resolution would only

have been strengthened. "On the 10th of September, 1858, I started in to work, and that day Hearned my first money. It was 60 cents, and it represented ten hours of labor at s'x cents an hour. It represented a great deal more than that to me, for it was the first hard work I had ever done. The surroundings were such as naturally to impress themselves'strongly upon the mind of a youth brought up amid the gentler occupations and diversions and luxuries of life.

"In the shore at Altoona at this particular time there were in progress exteriments, in the equipment of railroad cars and locomo tives, which were destined to exert a lasting effect upon what is sometimes, known as the science of railroading. Passenger cars were then lighted by the old-fashioned oil lamps and the journey from Philadelphia to Pitteburg over the Alleghany Mountains, for the Pennsylvania. Railrond had just been finished between those points, a distance of 444 miles, was made picturesque by the glowing con stoves which were considered the aeme of heating apparatus, and by the oil lamps, necessarily rendered smoky by the draughts. It was now considered practicable to light passenger cars with gas and the apparatus necessary for such equipment was then being experimented with in the Altoona shops,

"Another most important device for the management of fast railroad trains was just then being tried with a view to its application Pennsylvania Railroad needed in the way of mechanism that the Altoona shops did not provide. Employment there was, consequently, notjonly a liberal but a general education in mechanical railroading. By and by we apprentices began to pride ourselves on knowing how to separate great machines into their component parts, to name each part and

to put them together again. "After the surprise that I naturally felt in associntions so different from those to which I had been a scustomed. I got my first idea of the hard part of physical labor. I knecked the skin off my knuckles, of course; my finger nails were soon broken and blackened and my blue jumper and overalls quickly lost color under the machine oil and grime. It was not long, though, until I began to take an intelligent interest in what was going on about me. That meant that I forgot the hard knocks of conder over the wisdom of the adoption of another career. I had to think all that was zood for me about the duty of each day, and at

political brawls and controversies, it has been self-made man in the best sense of that term, for many years the starting point of some of and who had lived a life of constant opening.

man of the United States as anybody. Shortity afterward the President appointed him to
take charge in the War Department of rallways and telegraphs between Washington and
Annapolis. I had thought a good deal about
the war and I wanted to get to the front, but I
had no intention or desire to give up my apprenticebility in the short, the three years of
which would soon expire. I left much flattered and overloved when Col. Scott, for he
was now officially a Colone and nide-de-came,
wrote asking melto ioin him in Washington in
April, 1921. I jumped at the chance and felt
no hesitation in leaving the Altoma shorts at
the suggestion of the man who had been responsible for my entering them. On May 23,
1981. Col. Scott was put in charge of all (oveemment rall-ways and telegraphs, as well, as of
those appropriated for Government use.

"The strategicuse of rall-ways in war times
was a problem that had not yet been worked
out. There was no man better fitted by nature and experience to solve this momentous
question than was Col. Thomas A scott. Napoison's great forte is said by some criticatohave been the concentration of large basiles of
troops from long distances is an incredibly
short time at a point where a decisive blow
was to be struck. Now the movements of ly afterward the President appointed him to

depend upon considerations in many ways dif-ferent from those which influenced transportation along other highways. The rolling sinck available for the men, their arms, equipment, animals and commissive is first of all to be considered. But the condition of the readled and tracks, of the trestles and bridges, at any given time when delay is dangerous if not fatal, constitutes a consideration of equal importance in rallway transportation

"The railways in the State of Virginia, which was the sent of war in the earlier on riods, were liable to be ripped up over night the ties and bridges burned, the rails heated over the same fires and then twisted out of shape. If, for strategic purposes, the Confederate troops worked this have upon any rection of a line necessary to the Government's purposes. Col. Scott's forces were at once at an hour's notice, in the middle of night and as often as not in the pouring rain, to go to the scene of destruction, cut new sleepers from the adjacent forests, hew them into shape, replace them, heat and hammer the rails in imprompts forges back to the shape necessary "L'don't know," said President Thomson, for relaying, rebuild the treaties and bridges, with a quizzical smile. "Perhaps he doesn't and work all the while in immediate danger know what I went through. It was soon after of an attack by the enemy's sharpshooters. Such an apprenticeship stood me in good stead-for this was my second apprentmeship. What I had learned in the shops I now had an opportunity of applying on the road. What I had studied indoors I was called upon to put into practice out of doors. Of course Col. Scott would never have sent for me at all if he had not known the school of experience in which, at Altoona, I had been learning to do

the very things I was now to demonstrate. "It is said there are in every man's life turning points to which he can look back with the reflection that any deviation there would have changed his future. My perseverance in the car shops, I firmly believe, marked such a crisis in my career. It was the means of bringing to me my great epportunity, the chance to see service at the front under the personal supervision of Thomas A. Scott on the military rallways of the United States through a period which was also a turning point in the history of the nation. A single exploft of the Bureau of Military railways which experts say resulted in a complete surprise of the enemy and a far-reaching victory will show just what Col. Scott could do in an emergency and by implication what were the labors and duties of the men who were proud to work under him.

"The plan of the pattle of Chickamauga Lookout Mountain as Gen. Grant describes it in his memoirs, was in brief for Sherman to attack the enemy's right flank, Hooker to perform like service on our right inttacking the enemy's left flank) and Thomas, with the army of the Cumberland, to occupy the bentre.' Now that Hooker was enabled to make this decisive attack upon the enemy's left flank was due to the presence in his command of two entire new army corps, which were at short notice transferred by Col. Scott in complete fighting form over many hundred miles of railway from the Army of the Potomac in Virginia to Lookout Mountain in Tennessee. The entire success and wonderful celerity with which this great movement, up to that time unprecedented, was performed, was due entirely to the magnificent efficiency of Col. Scott's corps and to his own genius for ganeralship. There could be no more signal illustration of the importance and difficulty of rail-

way transportation in war time. After Col Scott's return to the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to become its President in 1803, I remained in the Col. Scott invited me to join him in the service of the Penneylyania Railroad Company as superintendent of the Eastern division (P. and E., and in June, 1873, I was made superintendent of motive power east of Pittsburg. In July, 1874, I became general manager, in October, 1882, Second Vice-President, and on July 27, 1888, First Vice-President. On the 3d day of February, 1807, I was made President of the Pennsylvania Rallroad Company after thirty-seven years of continuous service.

important operations in progress at the time coast of Mexico. He is an American accord-when I had the good fortune to enter upon this ing to all reports, but so far no one has sucnovitiate. There was indeed nothing that the ceeded in penetrating the mystery that sur-

the first few days' work and then I ceased to cent that does not betray his nationality. His conder over the wisdom of the adoption of anthe run, but he has a certain air about him that indicates that he is not a Mexican.

other career. I had to think all that was good for me about the duty of each day, and at night I was to yired to do anything but sleen. I don't say I was not tempted to quit, but two considerations came promptly to aid my determination; my promise to my mether and my oride.

"All this time Mr. Scott, who was himself a self-made man in the best sense of that term, and who had lived a life of constant pentrations since he grew up in the vicinity of Chambershurg, had kept his eres on me in the short although I saw him but seldom. By and by I began to forget how it was that I came there. I know that I never received a favor or includence on account of the anspices under which I had entered my apprenticeship. Early an March, 1830, we heard that Mr. Scott had been made Vice-President of the Pennsylvann liadrout. There was a great deal of talk in the shops about this, and I for one left a natural pride in his promotion, but I did not suppose that his elevation, would, make any difference in mr station. I went on working in the shops every day and going to bed tired every night.

"Then the war came on. The Hon. Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War, mixited Mr. Scott to come to Washington: I suppose he was considered about as near the typical radicad man of the United States as anybody. Shortly afterward the Pressient appointed him to

Quelling a Porto Rican Outbreak.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY

It Accounts for the Universal Failure to Cure Dyspepsia.

PHYSICIANS ADMIT THE INEFFICIENCY OF OLD METHODS AND PREDICT A GREAT SUCCESS FOR NEW TREATMENT.

That ningty-four per cent, of all the grown receive in the lates states are to-day surfacing from dy-special is such and transful the ingent only only in the solid lates that is not of the ingent of the lates are the solid lates that is not only included in the chartening with no constance with a first part of the lates are the lates of the lates are three distinct from the other. For years they have been trying for constitute discusse with a combination of chiesines given at since. Every manufacturer or dy-special agrees has followed their lead, and although they all know that there are three distinct kinds of dy-special each entirely different from the other, and that the remedy for one-compared y counteracts the steel, a complication of irrigs have been consistent and green then settings have been consistent and green, the result being a most adject failing to relieve the sufferer. Another great mistake insensations of trings have been consistent and green there were suffered to the consistences of dy-special cures. They all seem to be directed to ward desiring the somewhat the consistences of dy-special cures. They all seem to be directed to ward their age the system the great mistake mas also contributed to the consistency of dy-special cures, but there is yet another, which in itself would not all this organ only prepares the seemed for digestion by the bases. These two great errors in postment are certainly enough to account for the past failure of dy-specials are greated by germs or barilli, and although the symptoms may be relieved for a short time by different remedies, the disease itself cannot be cured until those bacill have been destroyed. Herefore nothing has ever heard time by different remedies, the disease itself cannot be cured until these bacill have been destroyed. Herefore nothing has ever heard second which would do this without killing the patient, consequently treatment being physis, by which they hoped to get rid of at east a portion of these germs. It was evidently a hope seed as port

HYOMEI DASPEPSIA CI HE claim the most remarkable and permanent results. In the first pines, it contains the only germicide known which can be taken into the stomach without injury. It kills at once all bacilli, thus destroying the cause of the disease, which could not be done heretologe. Then, again, unlike any other cure, it treats each different phase of dyspensial separately, which insures immediate relief and a permanent cure. Nothing like it has ever been placed on the market, and nothing like it can be as there is but one. Hyomei —without which the cause of dyspensia cannot be removed.

Remember, it is guaranteed to cure or money will be refunded. It do you all druggists or sent Fold by all druggists or sent. of cents.

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GOING TO EXPLORE ALASKA.

The Best Equipped Scientific Party That Ever Left the Country.

The Harriman Alaska expedition has sailed from Scattiston the steamer George W. Elder, which has been specially engaged and fitted with every appliance to facilitate scientific work. The Eastern members of the party left for the Pacific coast on May 23 and were joined enroute by the Western members of the scientifle staff. Almost every branch of a ience is represented by specialists of national reputation, and they have divided the work so as to accomplish as much as possible in the two months they will be in the field. The expedition was fitted out by Mr. Ed-

ward H. Harriman of this city, and he spared no expense to make the members comfortable and to advance their work. He contributed the funds and the Washington Academy of Sciences, which was organized last year, and is supported by the nine leading scientific societies of the capital supplied the explorers. The selentific standing of the men who are in charge of the various branches of research indicates the character of the work that will be done. The biological researches are in charge of Dr. C. Hart Merriam, chief of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, assisted by Prof. W. E. hitter of the University of California, Dr. A. K. Fisher and E. C. Starks, Botany is in charge of F. V. Coville, botanist of the Department of Agriculture, assisted by thirty-seven years of continuous service.

"Now, you see, perhaps your son doesn't really and the rigging. The locality of the state rigging in the for him-kid gloves or car shops?"

It be for him-kid gloves or car shops?"

AN AMERICAN AND HIS ISLAND, the general of Agriculture, assisted by D.W. Trolease, director of the Shaw Bottanical Gardens, St. Louis, and two others. The general Gardens, St. Louis, and Gardens, St. Louis, and Gardens, St. Louis, and two others. The general Gardens, St. Louis, and Gardens, St. Louis,

ingit, "and one of them lives over on the west coast of Mexico. He is an American according to all reports, but so far no one has succeeded in penetrating the mystery that surfounds him. Down toward the isthmus, but far from the mainland, is a small island, and it is on this that the American lives. Very few records know how long he has been there. The Indians all know him, but none of them can tell anything about his first coming. He has resided on the island for so many years that he has become as much of a fixture as the rugged rocks that stand out on the coast.

"I saw him once on the mainland as he came to a little village to procure samplies. About four times a year he makes a trupto some village on the mainland to bay such things as he needs. He never has anything to sell and always paves in gold dust, the origin of which is a much of a mystery as the man himself. His appearance is natriarchal now. His long gray beard, white hair and wild look make him an object of great curjosity to a stranger. He speaks Scanish brokenly, but with an acceptation, and the processor is a stranger in the has a certain air about him that indicates that he is not a Mexican.

"Opening of the Medion Scason in Georgia."

Opening of the Melon Season in Georgia.

Opening of the Melon Season in Georgia.

Franctic Linear Journal

The waterrielon season of 1800 formally opening Suburday with the recent of accret 1400 large, pirely retinance theories from Horiza, averaging from twenter-level to theiry paulods each. Then how on molon casts will refer a Admita day the number of the Admita day the number of the 1800 res; win be the largest on review Admita will forch by the number of review Admita will forch by the number of review Admita will forch by the number of the name of the number of th

SECURITY.

Cenuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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FOR BILLOUSHESS.
FOR TORFID LIVER.
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FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION FOR THE COMPLEXION Price Purchy Venetable Alien There

AMERICAN AND MICE OF BY CURE SICK HEADACHE.